

## Poplar Tree and Its Species Planted for Landscaping

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**Abstract:** Poplar It is a family of trees belonging to the aspen family, and includes such species as poplar and etc. The height of some types of poplar tree reaches from 30 m to 55-60 m. Poplar is an upright growing tree, the branches are oval, the leaves are banded, the flowers are unisexual, dioecious, the seeds are spread by wind or water.

**Key words:** tree, height, leaf, flower, root, stem, branch, branch, annual, buds, busy, pollinated, wind pollinated, dioecious, panicle, bark, toothed, mother flowers, paternal flowers, unisexual, sepals, panicles, erect.

**Poplar (Populus)** - representatives of the family are trees, reaching 50-60 m in height and 1-1.5 m in diameter. The body grows upright, single-bodied, the body of some species branches into two. Antlers are ovoid, pyramidal, narrow pyramidal, wide oval. The bark is different depending on the age. The bark of annual branches is gray, brown-gray and pale yellow. The skin of the body is brown-gray, and it is cracked along the length when it is old. Buds are large-small, many-seeded, round, cup-shaped, lying or standing on the branch. The coin is sticky or non-glutinous, fragrant or odorless, the leaves are banded, alternate, the leaf plate is entire or clawed, linear, lanceolate, kidney-shaped, round, rhomboid. A bush can have different shapes in the tree itself. Both sides of the leaf plate are hairless, the color is different. The face is dark or light green, the back is gray, some are blue, with rough, thick skin. The edge of the leaves is cut, large-small toothed or entire. Bandi long or short, rounded, striped, crushed, hairy or hairless. Side leaves are narrow lanceolate and fall off quickly. Cylindrical spike-shaped inflorescence. Many flowers are hanging or upright. After flowering, it is shed. Poplar is a dioecious, monoecious tree. The male flowers are dark red and the female flowers are greenish-dark red in color. Most poplars flower before leafing or after leafing. The edge of the flower is grooved, they develop in the axils of the sepals. The seed is small, numerous, silver hairy, 0.6-0.9 mm wide. Poplars are pollinated by wind, and some by insects. Poplars are prolific trees and produce crops every year. The seed is spread by wind and water.

**Poplar (Chinniterak-kokterak)** is a tree with a height of 18 m, a diameter of 1.2 m, and a diameter of branches of 12 cm. The body is strongly branched. The bark is first smooth, greenish-gray, turns white in winter, and becomes greener in spring. At an older age, the bark is split lengthwise. The leaves on the branch are small compared to the leaves of the branch, 4.5 cm long, 3.5 cm wide, broadly ovate or round, the body is straight, rough, the upper part is dark green, the lower part is green, the margin is large serrated. The length of the leaf bud is 2-4.5 cm, egg-shaped or triangular, with white felt hair. The length of the flower is 7-8 cm, the width is 0.7-0.8 cm, many flowers. There are 95-98 flowers and they are arranged in hairy bunches. Gulyon leaves are membranous, inverted ovate, with toothed edges, red-brown,

hairless, with long hairs at the tip. Safflower is oval, smooth, hairless. The length of the mother flower buds is 8-10 mm, white hairy, 5-9 cm in diameter, many-flowered. The flowers are arranged in a hairy band. The wood is white, soft, with a reddish core. Arrowhead is rooted. This poplar grows on the banks of Sari-Chelakvaboshkatog rivers and mountain slopes in the western part of Tien-Shan mountain - Ugam, Arslanbob. It also grows in the western Pamirs - on the southern slopes of the Hisar mountain, on the banks of the Vakhsh, Topalang rivers, Surkhandarya. It is also found in Asia Minor and Iran. This poplar is propagated from seeds and cuttings, it grows quickly. If it is watered, it will also grow on land. Resistant to various diseases and insects, drought. It is widely used in hybridization. It is widely planted in Central Asian republics to obtain wood products.

**Turangil poplar** is a tree with a height of 18 m and a diameter of 70-90 cm. The trunk is wide, 10 m in diameter. The body grows crooked. The bark is first green, then yellowish-gray, with deep vertical cracks. The branches are green or brown. The length of the leaves is 3.5 cm, the width is 4 cm, kidney-shaped, delta-shaped or round, the bottom is poniform, the edge of the plate has 3-5 small teeth, there are bumps like thick gray dots on both sides of the same blue color. The length of male flower buds is 12-13 mm. The height of the flower is 4-5 cm, the width is 1-1.5 cm, it is cylindrical, it is red in color, and it has many flowers. Gulyon leaves are membranous, delta-shaped, wide lanceolate, with uneven sharp teeth on the edge. The length of the maternal flower buds is 10-12 mm, the oblong upper side is curved, the tip is located on a slightly blunt branch, it is brick or green-brown in color. The height of the cup is 3.5 cm, the width is 1.5 cm. cm, egg-shaped, greenish-green in color, with 20-32 flowers. Gulyon leaves are membranous, lanceolate, the edge is entire or unevenly toothed, the length of the seeds is 0.8-0.9 mm, the width is 0.4-0.5 mm, ovate or inverted ovate. The color is yellow or pale yellow, with long silver hairs, which are 5.5 times longer than the seed. The wood of orange poplar is white and hard. The root is an arrowroot, sersshah, pale yellow soft, the bark is brown. In Central Asia and along all the rivers in Kazakhstan, it grows together with turanga on the sod land and forms thick forests. It is recommended to plant it a lot in the greening of residential areas in areas with saline soil. A houseplant is a tree.

**Mirzaterak** is a tree with a height of 40 m, a diameter of 1 m, and branches in the form of a tusk. The bark is cracked along the length, yellow-gray color. The branches are round, green-gray in color, and the leaves are rhomboid and look like a triangle. Leaf band 2 cm long, hairless. The stem is round, green, shiny, hairless. Leave height and width 5-7 cm, wide triangular, bottom wide poniform, short, sharp tip, toothed edge, green face, pale yellow back. Leaf band 3 cm long, glabrous, length of male flower buds 12 mm, narrowly conical, glabrous. The height of the flower is 4-10 cm, the width is 0.8-0.9 cm, it has many flowers (there are 72 flowers), the stem is hairless. The flower is located in a 1.5 m hairless band.

This poplar is widely harvested in the European part of the CIS, in the Caucasus, in the Crimea, and in the Central Asian republics. It is found in Afghanistan, the Himalayas, the countries around the Mediterranean Sea, Asia Minor, and Iran. This poplar grows well from seed and cuttings. Grows quickly. Broccoli grows even on sandy soil, and is resistant to heat and drought. Wood is widely used in construction. A very beautiful majestic tree. The place where people live is very important in landscaping.

**Togterak** is a tree with a height of 16-18 m and a diameter of 60-80 cm. The body is horned, the branches are egg-shaped. The bark is green, brown, white, smooth at first, then cracked. The horn is round, gray, leaves a thin bark, hairless. The leaf is oval, 5-6 cm long, 3-4 cm wide. The edge is serrated, the face is green, and the back is of a flowing color. The

length of the leaf band is 13-14 mm, linear or rounded, hairy. The branches are short, pointed, brownish-yellow, with short hairs or without hairs. The length of the leaf buds is 20-22 mm, bottle-shaped, with a sharp tip, sticky, brown-green, hairless. Branch leaves are elliptic or broad lanceolate, with a sharp saw-toothed edge, sparsely hairy, green on the face, light green on the back. Leaf band linear, rounded, hairy. The length of the male flower buds is 18 mm, narrowly conical, with a sharp tip, brownish-green, and sticky. The height of the flower is 10 cm, the width is 1-2 cm, it has many flowers (50 flowers), the flowers are densely arranged, the inflorescence is short, 1.5 mm long. Gulyon leaves are membranous, brown in color, pointed at the tip, and narrowly lobed at the bottom. Hairless, sheds quickly. OnaUk flower panicle is 8.9 cm long, 1.2-1.3 cm wide, has many (30-32) flowers, the corolla is 1 mm hairy, the petals are broadly ovate, umbellate, three-lobed. The seed is oblong, 21 mm long, 1 mm wide, with a flat bottom and a longer tip, light yellow short white, hairy.

It grows on stony ground in the mountains. This poplar is found in the Western Tian Shan, on the southern slopes of the mountain ranges in Pamir-Aloy, in the upper reaches of the Qizilsuv River. It is propagated from seeds and cuttings. Slow growing, disease and insect resistant.

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